R. H. Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863. NO. 215.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Foreign News—Recognition Rumors—More of the Riots North—Negroes Killed, &c.

RICHMOND, July 18.—Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says on authority of a private letter from Madrid, that proposals of recognition had been made in behalf of the Southern States to the Spanish Government, with the cognizance and sanction of the French Emperor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in House of Commons a vote of 105,000 pounds for the purchase of exhibition building at Kensington. After a stormy discussion the House adjourned. Majority against the Government 166. The result was received with loud cheering.

Debate in Parliament on Roebuck's motion to recognize the Confederacy was adjourned to the 30th.

A Block of Warehouses in Liverpool and a large quantity of cotton, etc., was destroyed by fire; loss one to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Telegram to Baltimore *American*, New York 15th, says the rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred in Cedar street, but the police dispersed the ruffians. There was a serious riot at Staten Island last night. Six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevails. Considerable disturbance in Brooklyn to-day. The negroes have been horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving and the general impression at this hour is that there will be no repetition of the scenes of Wednesday, that the worst is over—mob fearing tried troops from the seat of war.

A large number of families have removed from the city, and the exodus is unabated. In Newark, Tuesday, the office of the daily *Mercury*, abolition sheet, was gutted by the mob.

Nothing from General Lee or James River.

More of the Great Riot.

RICHMOND, July 18.—The *Tribune* of the 15th is very severe on the *Herald* and *World*, and charges that their counsels excited the riot in that city. Not a word of comment on the outbreak in the *Herald*, except a preface to the description of the scene.

Greely made a narrow escape. On the first day the crowd was informed that he was dining at Windust's, and proceeded to that place. Greely was apprised of their approach and escaped in a hack. Several men, supposed to be reporters of the *Tribune*, were roughly handled. One was killed.

After making all due allowances for the sensational character of the reports in the New York papers, it is evident that the riot was the most formidable outbreak of the kind that has occurred on this continent, and will encourage similar demonstrations in other Northern cities.

Gen. Lee Crosses the Potomac Safely—Speculations, &c.

RICHMOND, July 17.—The return of Lee's army to this side of the Potomac was accomplished without serious molestation. The artillery, camp equipage, &c., was brought over safely. The rear guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. During the fight General Pettigrew was badly wounded. At Winchester, yesterday, it was reported that the Yankees were crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown, whether in large or small numbers was not known. It is supposed their object was to watch the movements of our army. The *Examiner* says the abandonment of the invasion gives a sense of relief to a majority of our people. The Potomac is no longer between our army and its base of supplies. The *Sentinel* considers the movement a matter of general gratification, in view of the swollen condition of the Potomac. The *Whig* says, politically, the move is a good one, as it takes from Lincoln all excuse for conscription. In a military point of view it is doubtless no less good, since Gen. Lee made it. These comments convey the prevailing sentiments of the community in regard to the movement.

From Jackson.

JACKSON, July 15.—Another day has passed without new developments. The enemy has been shelling the city all evening and fired one whole block of buildings, which destroyed another division. Burnside's command reached Grant this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 15—The enemy kept up heavy shelling all night. One shell passed through Gen Johnston's quarters without injuring any one. Grant was reinforced yesterday evening by one division from Gen. Burnside's command. We buried 153 of the enemy yesterday. Vicksburg prisoners have arrived at Brandon. There is still no prospect of a general engagement, but heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing continue.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 16.—The enemy made a heavy demonstration to turn our right and centre this afternoon—Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant. Our batteries replied, gun for gun. The enemy sought shelter in the woods.—Heavy reinforcements continue to arrive, who are pressed around our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on redoubts. Supposed to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 16.—An entire block of the city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Not a gun fired by the enemy this morning. Various conjectures are indulged in in regard to their silence, but the well informed think they are trying to flank us on our right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night. Capt. Furguson, S. C. Battery, wounded by sharpshooters yesterday.

From Winchester—Cavalry Skirmish—Condition of our Army, &c.

WINCHESTER, July 18.—Unable to get message through yesterday. All quiet in army. Nothing from the enemy. Heavy skirmishing on the 16th at Shepherdstown. The enemy attacked our cavalry with cavalry and artillery, and after a severe fight the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We captured seventeen prisoners and a number of horses. Our army is in splendid condition. But few sick, and no stragglers.—General Pettigrew is dead.

Cavalry Fight--Death of Gen. Pettigrew.

A special dispatch to the *Whig*, dated the 17th, says there was a cavalry fight yesterday at Shepherdstown, lasting several hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who retired to Harper's Ferry, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We took a number of prisoners.—Gen. Pettigrew died this morning.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Bombardment continues unabated.

Later from the North—Mob in New York—Draft resisted—Soldiers and Citizens Killed—Buildings Burned—Stores sacked—Gov. Seymour asks the Government to suspend the Draft—Another Mob in Hartford, &c.

RICHMOND, July 17—8 P. M.—Northern dates to the 15th just received The *Herald* of the 14th gives particulars of a great riot under displayed captions, which occupies nearly a whole column. The draft created tremendous excitement in the city and there had been opposition to the enforcement of the conscription and enrolling officer of the 8th and 9th Districts. Two whole blocks of houses on third avenue and Broadway were burned. The Military were ordered out.

Several citizens and soldiers were killed. On the arrival of the police on the ground they made another attack on the crowd. The police dispersed some and killed some. Others badly beaten. Superintendent Kennedy was severely wounded. An armory on second avenue was destroyed. Raid on negroes. Colored Orphan Asylum laid in ashes. Destruction of Bull's Head Hotel. Two merchants on avenue sacked. *Tribune* office attacked, but repulsed, assault by police. A negro hung, &c.

The *Herald's* summary says at one time a number of people from twenty to fifty thousands, assembled at one spot and affairs assumed a serious look. Several buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. Several soldiers, police and citizens wounded. Private houses in not a few instances were broken open and destroyed. *Times* 15th gives an account of the progress of the riot the preceeding day, and says there is no qnestion but there was a larger number engaged than on Monday—increased by many thousands. There were severol encounters between the mob and police and military. A large number of rioters were killed. Col. O'Brien, 11th New York, who commanded a portion of the forces was beaten to death by the crowd and then hung in the streets. The mob barricaded buildings, burned stores, sacked private dwellings, plundered all large manufactory establishments; closed every branch of business; everything suspended.

Gov. Seymour arrived from Albany and addressed the crowd from the steps of the City Hall. He announced he had sent to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in the city for the present. He subsequently issued a proclamation declaring the city, country and State in insurrection.

SPRINGFIELD, July 14th—Riot has broken out in Hartford. Troops sent to protect the Arsenal. Considerable excitement in this city.

Dispatch from Meade to Halleck claims that their cavalry overtook and captured a Brigade of infantry at Falling Water. Enemy all across the Potomac.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that Morgan crossed the Big Miami at Venice on Monday and burned the bridge behind him, moving towards camp Denison.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Barron Gross assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation in the affairs of America, to England. Roebuck had moved a resolution of recognition of the South, and the debate was progressing at last accounts.

Hot Work at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—*Gen. S. Cooper*: We attacked part of the enemy's forces on James Island this morning and drove them to the position of their gunboats in Stono with a small loss on both sides. The enemy is massing troops on Morris' Island, evidently for another attack on Battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow. Three Monitors, gunboats, and Monitor boats kept up an almost constant fire all day on that work with little damage. But few casualties. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Later from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Yesterday morning a force of our infantry and artillery surprised the enemy on James Island and drove them under the protection of their gunboats in Stono river. We captured fifteen prisoners belonging to a Massachusetts negro regiment, and killed and wounded about fifty. Our loss three killed and ten wounded. The bombardment of battery Wagner by the Monitors was kept up all day yesterday, and has been fiercly bombarded at intervals this morning. One man was killed at battery Wagner yesterday. Battery uninjured.

Jackson Abandoned.

JACKSON, July 17.—Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson at 10 o'clock last night to save being flanked on the right. The sick and wounded and stores have all been removed. The enemy did not discover our retreat till daylight, and have made no effort at pursuit. Our army is in line of battle.

Gen. Lee's Army.

Gen. Lee's army recrossed the Potomac into Virginia on last Monday night, and at last accounts, it was said, was in line of battle at Bunker Hill, half way between Winchester and Martinsburg. A large portion of the enemy's forces had crossed the Potomac and a battle was hourly expected. It is rumored that an engagement between the cavalry had already taken place and that the enemy were driven back across the Potomac.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFULly informed that

MISS ELLA WREN.

the beautiful and accomplished Tragedienne and Prima-Donna, assisted by

MR. CHARLES H. MORTON,

The most versatile and popular Commedian and Vocalist in the Confederacy, from the Theatres of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, &c., and late principal Comedian of the new Richmond Theatre, will give a series of MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES!

FOR
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!!
commencing on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22nd July, 1863.

MRS. CHARLES MORTON,
will preside at the Piano Forte.

July 20-2t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

THE LAST CALL!

TO THE RESCUE!!

BY THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, just issued, every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is to be enrolled immediately for the defense of the Country. An opportunity is given, however, to all to volunteer that choose to do so, and by volunteering they can choose their companies and regiments, and those who volunteer will be entitled to Bounty.

Men will be received in companies, squads or singly into my regiment now forming, headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. Remember, you have to volunteer or be enrolled by the 1st of August. Come at once. Address,

CARSON P. BRYSON,
Care R. E. WALKER, Provost Marshal,
July 17-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
Auctioneer
May 14-tf
Standard copy

THE LATE CAMPAIGN!

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FULL PARTICULARS!

THE BATTLES AROUND GETTYSBURG!

THE RETREAT TO HAGERSTOWN, &c!

The following from the *Examiner* is the only full and connected account we have had, from our side, of the late campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania:

We give below an extract of a letter from an officer of Northern Virginia. It gives the only connected, intelligent and intelligible account that has yet been given to the public of the movements of Gen. Lee from his crossing of the Potomac to his return to Hagerstown, after the battle of Gettysburg:

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

"The advance of the Second corps crossed into Maryland on Thursday, June 18th, near Shepherdstown. General Rodes had already crossed below Martinsburg, and was occupying Hagerstown. General Jenkins was at Chambersburg, and Imboden about Cumberland. The Second corps, (excepting Rodes' division) occupied the battle field of Antietam the 20th, 21st and 22d of June, and marched beyond Hagerstown on the 23d. The reception of these gallant victors of Winchester all through the lower valley was refreshing, and at Shepherdstown fair ladies crowded the streets, and welcomed the soldiers with flowers and smiles. Sharpsburg was black Union, but Hagerstown turned out wild with joy at our approach. On the 24th the corps pushed on through Greencastle to Chambersburg. I should say here that Early bore off to Waynesboro', and was at York when the rest occupied Carlisle. At Greencastle and Chambersburg the stores were taken possesion of by the Quartermaster, the contents siezed, so far as they were useful to the army, (i. e. to the Quartermaster) and appropriated according to an accurate distribution by Chief Quartermasters and sub-Quartermasters. A Major-General got a hat, but as to the rest, hats, shoes, boots, calicoes, whisky, for the most part, that great unfathomable sponge, the active Quartermaster's Department got them. At Shippensburg the track of the railroad was torn up and a bridge burned. The citizens, who turned out in large numbers to witness the passage of the rebels, were generally quiet. Occasionally you found a spirited girl, or a spunky parson. But, if one fact was more remarkable than any other, it is this: That portion of Pennsylvania which our army occupied, was completely *subjugated*; very few having the courage to raise their heads. Foraging thrived. For a little Confederate note, and often for nothing, a soldier could get quantities of onions, apple butter, *cow* butter, hams, good dutch loaves, cheese, and every delightful thing in the grand category of the productions of the great Cumberland Valley.

"On Friday, 26th, we took up the line of march through Chambersburg on the Harrisburg road. The splendid band in the 4th Louisiana brigade, Col. Williams, preceded the column, playing "Dixie" and the Marseillaise, whilst our red-cross banners flaunted proudly over the dark columns of our gallant troops. The scene subjugated that town. We passed through Shippensburg to the sound of martial music again, and went on to Carlisle. The troops were not allowed to plunder. Horses were taken and receipted for by authorized agents. So with cattle and flour.—'Foraging' was tolerated, but the soldiers were expected to pay for their supplies. It was thought, and perhaps rightly, that licensed plundering would demoralize the army, and render it useless for great achievements. But this was occasionally carried to absurd lengths. We overheard an officer, with lachrymose countenance, deprecating the destruction of a cherry tree by some hungry rebels. The burning of rails was at first prohibited, but after a day or two it was generally permitted.

"We staid long enough at Carlisle to get what we wanted. Harrisburg was in a panic—and some of our engineer officers went to the banks of the Susquehanna and found them fortifying the enormous heights on the southern side. Early and Jenkins were at York and beyond, seeing after the bridges up as far as the river, all of which were destroyed. On the 30th Johnson marched back from Carlisle to Fayetteville, leaving Rodes at Carlisle. On Wednesday, July 1st, A. P. Hill marched from South Mountain to the neighborhood of Gettysburg, followed by Johnson.—Early reached the same vicinity on the same day from York, and Rodes from Carlisle. Meade's advance of three or four army corps disputed the occupation of the town, giving battle to the north and east of the town from 10 a. m. to about 5 p. m. The result was a glorious victory to the Confederates. The invincible and gallant Early, who ought to be a Lieutenant General, drove the force opposed to him for miles, and occupied the town. The 11th corps of Chancellorsville memory, gave themselves up by thousands. Gordon's brigade made what is regarded a most brilliant charge. It could but be successful with such men and such a leader. The Fayetteville road was "cleaned out" by Hill. Rodes swept down the Carlisle road, and Early down the York turnpike. The loss of the Confederates in killed and wounded was probably 600. The Yankee loss in killed probably reached 400 and his wounded 2,000. We captured most of his wounded and 5280 additional prisoners.

"Gettysburg is in Adams county, Pennsylvania, somewhere near eight miles from the South Mountain, which is the eastern boundary of the Cumberland Valley. It is a beautiful town of some 5000 inhabitants, and the centre of the following roads; a road from Baltimore; a road from Frederick, both on the southern side of the town, and the three roads just mentioned; between these two former roads and about ¾ of a mile from the town were two tall hills, one wooded and detached, the other, the front of a range that swept backward to the South. These positions boldly commanded the town and vicinity, and Meade occupied them Wednesday, heavily entrenching during the night. On Thursday morning, Ewell's corps lay beneath the first eminence and near the Baltimore road; A. P. Hill occupied a position to the west of the town and near it. Longstreet was not yet up. During the morning, occasional artillery and infantry skirmishing alone broke the silence that hung over the expectant hosts. The day was warm and beautiful, the enemy's cavalry stretched up to the south of the York road, threatening our rear, but was closely watched by the indefatigable Stuart, whose recent seven days and nights march from the vicinity of Washington was the most wonderful cavalry achievement of the war.

"At last Longstreet having passed to the south of A. P. Hill, opened at four, P. M., followed by Hill and Ewell. Then ensued the fiercest cannonade of the war. This terrific fire lasted till night. About dark Ewell charged the position on the wooded hill. The enemy had several lines on this eminence and cannon in position, with abattis and planted sticks in rows to prevent our advance. The sides of the hill were rocky and precipitous to almost an inaccessible degree. Our lines, however, gallantly marched up under a fearful fire of musket balls and grape. A partial advantage was gained by Johnson's troops, and lost by accident. But it was beyond mortal endurance to stand before that terrific blast of shot, and the men were withdrawn, after suffering heavy loss. During the afternoon the other corps had attacked the positions on the south without success. On Friday, July 3d, the battle was renewed early in the morning, and, with the exception of a lull from ten o'clock, A. M., to one o'clock P. M., lasted all day. The Confederates did not succeed in holding any of the crests, although one or two were reached, and night again closed on the smoke-wrapped [illegible]. From 3½ to 5, P. M., General Stuart succeeded in driving back, very handsomely, the enemy's cavalry threatening our rear. The fight was quite severe and loss unknown. Thus ended the great battle of Gettysburg, the most remarkable conflict of the war.—The loss of the enemy was probably [illegible] men—perhaps 30,000 during the three days. He was severely handled—for it is believed that he fell back with the greater portion of his force on Friday night, towards Boonsboro'. What their papers say you know better than I. It is reported with us that they claim little or nothing, but I don't believe it. When I turn from this to our own loss my heart sickens.—It was frightful. The loss in general officers was remarkably great. I believe the following to be correct:

"Brigadier General Garnett, killed; Major General Trimble, leg amputuated and captured; Brigadier General J. R. Jones, severely wounded; Brigadier General Jones, of the cavalry, captured; Brigadier General Archer, wounded and prisoner; Brigadier General Armistead, wounded and prisoner; Brigadier General Barksdale, mortally wounded and left; Brig. General Kemper, killed; Brig. Gen. Jenkins, slightly wounded.

"The list of Colonels and other field officers lost is enormous. The field officers of the First Maryland battalion were severely wounded. All of the field officers of Pickett's division, excext the commander and one Lieutenant Colonel, are killed and wounded.—This division was almost destroyed in one brilliant charge; and, as its gallant commander looked over the pitiful remnant of his brave boys, he bowed his heed and wept like a child.

"All our wounded that could be transported were removed beyond the Potomac. Those severely wounded had to be left. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners (of which there are few) must be twenty thousand.

"All day long of July 4th our army lay in line of battle, in a new position overlooking the town.—Scarcely a picket shot disturbed the day long quiet. Meade was withdrawing, but we did not know it.—Our trains were quietly moving back to Williamsport, and are now safely parked there, with the loss of but 20 vehicles, of various kinds, and teams!—This was brilliantly executed.

"On the night of the 4th the army began quietly to fall back by Fairfield towards Hagerstown. We marched slowly, for the whole army took one road. About 2 A. M., July 5, I halted with some men near a Confederate hospital, where I found several unburied dead—one noble form lying between two wounded men—and several other dead on the straw.—They were North Carolinians—many severely wounded. All needed water and other attentions. One poor fellow lay there with his bowels out and some fingers off, in the last agonies, with no covering and no water. Another was delirious, and spoke sensibly on but one subject—he wanted water! water! which he drank with fierce thirst as I held his head. Not a nurse nor a surgeon in all the building was left! All gone, cowardly gone. There these poor maimed men were left to wait for hours, nay, it might have been days, for some Yankee attention—poorly supplied, when 25,000 parched tongues demanded food and water in Yankee hospitsls.

"The march back to Hagerstown, some 24 miles, occupied three days! The army took one road most of the way, and marched quietly and with dignity back. No defeat to the Confederates was shown in that proud, invincible tread, that spirited and bold heart, that grieved but proud and fierce array of freemen. The morale of our army was utterly unaffected, but Meade dare not say so much, as he points to his terrible loss and his enforced retreat. One word here as to his greater loss. It may be said that the attacking army, especially when assailing such a position, must suffer more than the other. But the Yankees were crowded on their hills, and when our 80 cannon opened on them the slaughter was terrific. So when Johnson's Division attempted the crest, nearly every shot of our men told among their compact ranks.

"We shall not cross the Potomac, I believe. Our army is yet numerous, and perfectly defiant. Witness even this fact: A few days ago the Yankees, with three pieces of cannon, attacked our park at Williamsport. Imboden, with his men, armed the teamsters and charged the enemy. The wagoners fought like devils and took two pieces of artillery, and the enemy fell back.

"Gen. Stuart (glorious, unconquerable Jeb.) fought the Yankees yesterday morning, a few miles from Hagerstown, on the Boonsboro' road, and drove them back, after a furious fight, gaining a very handsome victory.

"The rear of our army was feebly attacked as far as South Mountain, eight miles from Gettysburg, in its retirement, but Meade has shown no disposition to trouble us with his main army.

"The battle of Gettysburg was a most remarkable conflict. It is strange that Lee attacked Meade where he was, when he had it in his power to choose his position and compel Meade to fight him. As far as we can see (which isn't far,) the battle as projected and executed on the 2d and 3d was a great military blunder. If Meade had been soundly defeated, as he would have been on even ground or when he had attacked our heights, his army could have been cut to pieces and dissipated before he could have reached Baltimore or Washington. The Monocacy would be his only hope, and this was too far off. As it is, we may yet beat him. Most persons adhere to the notion that we shall cross the river, but I cannot, will not believe it. The proud army of Northern Virginia will terminate this bloody campaign within the halls of the Federal Capital.

"We saw many a Pennsylvanian tired of the war. We met several Knights of the Golden Circle. One intelligent farmer told me that "we ought to be unsuccessful in the war, unless we captured Abe Lincoln this trip, and that our advent in Pennsylvania was hailed with hearty joy by three millions Northern Democrats.' Take this for what it is worth.—There is truth somewhere in it.

"You all complain of 'respecting private property.' Such was the order from headquarters and attempted to be faithfully executed. But take your horse and follow the track of our army up the Cumberland Valley, thence to Gettysburg and thence to Hagerstown. You will find the route marked by the devastating trail—destroyed bridges, burnt fences, [illegible] down wheat and rye fields, devoured clover fields, ransacked stores, horseless and cattleless farmers. At Gettysburg four houses were burnt, three large brick buildings during the battle of the 1st by the explosion of shell. The vicinity of the city is desolated and trampled and cut up—being, I believe, the most marked field of the war. There has been no attempt to outrage. Our forces have not plundered, [illegible] in unauthorized squads, and these were few. Order has been enforced as much as possible, [illegible] for us—but still there is the necessity, inevitable [illegible], which a great army leaves in its own country.

"Chambersburg or Carlisle should have been burnt by authority in retaliation for the ruthless destruction of Darien. Such destruction does not demoralize an army—whilst it gives the foe a wholesome lesson by which we vastly profit. How long will our government pursue this weak-kneed policy of supinely receiving the enemy's cruelty and [illegible] and admitting it within the pale of civilized warfare by the sanction which this failure to retaliate [illegible] carries with it. Burn! but by authority, [illegible] but through official proclamation and always with reference to some desecrated home or ruined city that once adorned a sunny landscape in the South.—*Examiner.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of the 16th says:

Yesterday was the sixth day of the enemy's active operations in the neighborhood of Charleston.

Midnight had scarce passed, when the ear of the sentinel was aroused by the boom of a heavy gun.—On straining the eye and ear in the direction of the sound, to catch any further note of danger, two more bright flashes, followed by the hoarse reverberations of heavy guns, in the direction of Battery Wagner, called attention to passing events on Morris Island. But nothing further greeted the eye or ear until the cry of "two o'clock," from the watch in St. Michael's Church steeple. Nothing further of interest transpired until daylight revealed the enemy's fleet, numbering twenty-seven vessels, including four Monitors, riding at anchor, weathering the heavy sea that has been running for the past two days. The fleet remained quiet until half past 2 P. M., when two mortar boats opened fire upon Battery Wagner, and continued until 5 o'clock P. M., firing leisurely—Battery Wagner as deliberately replying.

At 7 o'clock heavy and rapid firing was heard in the direction of Black Island. This was understood to proceed from a new battery of ours, erected on James Island, and manned by the Palmetto Guard. This battery is intended to command the enemy's position on Black Island. Soon after the firing had ceased, about 8½ o'clock the light of a burning building—probably fired by our troops—could be seen on James Island in the direction of Legare's.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Accounts from Morris Island bring in the news of a very successful reconnoissance before day on Wednesday morning, of a detachment of our troops under Major Rion of the 7th Battalion, S. C. V. The party consisted of 150 men, taken from the 51st N. C. T., the 12th Georgia Battalion, 18th Georgia Battalion, the 20th South Carolina Volunteers, and the 7th S. C. V. Soon after midnight they marched from Battery Wagner, about three quarters of a mile, when they encountered and drove back the Yankee pickets to a rifle trench, about 250 yards long.—About one hundred yards in the rear of this trench, our men were met by a force of about 1000 Yankees who were supported by 12 pounders mounted upon Vinegar Hill, in their rear. After a brisk engagement, our forces fell back in good order to Battery Wagner, having lost one killed, ten wounded and three missing. The enemy's loss is thought to have been at least forty.

The intelligence of the fall of Captain Paul Hamilton Waring, yesterday morning, caused universal regret in the city. He was struck by a Minie ball from one of the Yankee sharpshooters, while conversing with General Taliaferro, near the tent of the latter.

THE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT—AT TRAPPMAN STREET HOSPITAL.

12th Georgia Battalion.—Sergeant John H. Day, Company F, wounded in the thigh; Privates Frederick Mack, wounded in the thigh; J. M. Bouyer, Company F, wounded in knee; W. T. Freeman, Company A, wounded in the leg.

F. M. Garner, Company C, 51st North Carolina, leg amputated near the hip.

Anderson Stuckey, Company G, 7th S. C. V. (Nelson's Battalion), flesh wound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Loom, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interest of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you can bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings kept up. We will soon be prepared to furnish [illegible] various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' [illegible] will be furnished with necessary articles at [illegible]

SIMPSON [illegible]
June 3-tf [illegible] C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR [illegible] WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board per day, ...[illegible].00
" " week, ...35,00
" " month, ...100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price [illegible]

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the [illegible] o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] [illegible] & CO.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return [illegible]

THOS. D. [illegible]
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
RAILROAD SNUFF.

Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK

THE CONSCRIPTION RESISTED.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

A COLONEL HUNG TO A LAMP POST.

ANOTHER RIOT IN HARTFORD, CONN.

RIOT IN NEWARK, N. J.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

We condense from the New York *Post*, of the 13th, the following interesting particulars of the great riot in that city:

The Opening of the Riot.

This morning some of the laborers employed by two or three of the railroad companies, and in some of the foundries, assisted by a gang of desperate men, went to different establishments in the upper wards, where large numbers of workmen are employed, and compelled them, by threats in some instances, to cease their work. The rioters thus gained large accessions of strength, and marched through the streets yelling and shouting, and brandishing their clubs and other weapons. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the crowd marched down 3d avenue and congregated opposite the enrolling office.

At ten o'clock, although orders had been given to the military and to the police of the different wards, no assistance had arrived except ten or twelve policemen. The Provost Marshal at that hour decided to commence the drawing. The great wheel was placed upon the table; the blindfolded man took his position beside it; the man at the wheel was ready to perform his duty, and the Provost Marshal announced that the draft in the Twenty-second ward, which was begun on Saturday, would then be concluded. The wheel began to revolve amid the somewhat excited demonstrations of the crowd of spectators, numbering from one hundred to two hundred persons; and the draft proceeded for about twenty minutes, when the more formidable riot took place.

The first demonstration of violence was made immediately thereafter. A volley of stones crashed through the open doors and large windows of the enrolling office, (which had been constructed for a store on the first floor of the building.) One or two persons inside the office were struck by stones, and other persons—among whom were the Provost Marshal, who had maintained his position on the table where the wheel stood, and the Commissioner, Surgeon, and other officers of the draft, including Deputy Provost Vanderpokel, and the reporters for the newspapers—at once made their escape from the room to other parts of the building and to the rear. The Provost Marshal, who would probably have been murdered if caught, was assisted over the wall of the back yard.

Destruction of the Building.

When the room had been cleared the rioters approached with their clubs, and with their hands full of stones and bricks began to destroy the windows which had escaped the previous volley.

When, however, some of the more excited persons in the crowd had entered the office and begun the work of demolishing the machinery of the draft and the furniture in the room, the building was occupied by very large numbers, who seized upon the lists, records, blanks, and the great books in which the names of the drafted men were to be engrossed, bore them into the street with loud demonstrations, tore them into fragments, and scattered them over the neighborhood. For many rods above and below the building, and in Forty-sixth street, the ground was almost covered with the blanks and the other papers.

Everything in the enrolling office was utterly destroyed, except the large safe which was understood to contain the record of the men drafted on Saturday, and which the mob could not open.

The men were excited beyond description, and endeavored to pound down the supports of the building with sticks of timber.

Shortly after this destruction smoke issued from the rear of the room, and a great shout was raised by the crowd when they saw that the building was on fire.

They then shook hands with each other and gave various indications of unbounded delight. The fire burned slowly, but when it reached the second story the demonstrations of the crowd were renewed with greater intensity, and violence was freely threatened against the enrolling officers and all persons in any manner connected with the draft.

It was understood that some of the enrolling officers were in the upper part of the building, and though several families of women and children occupied that part, stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows.

While the building was burning the crowd discovered the side door, and attempted to enter. Those at the door calleh vociferously to their companions to follow and rush up the stairs. But few, however, were permitted to ascend, the police assuring them that none but women and children were there.

The police force then ready for duty consisted of only about twenty men, and nearly all were drawn up in Forty-sixth street, a few rods from the burning building. They made no effort whatever to stop the operations of the mob, and would have been unable to act effectively, in any event, on account of their small numbers.

Mayor Opdyke, on receiving information of the riot, communicated with Gen. Sanford, and preparations were at once made to send a sufficient force to quell the disturbance.

In the meantime, however, the rioters acted without the slightest restraint from the authorities

During all this time the fire in the enrolling office spread to the upper part of the building and to the adjoining buildings, and the entire block was in flames at 12 o'clock. The families in the upper part of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth street threw out a small part of their property and escaped with their lives.

Two or three men with axes attacked the telegraph poles in Third Avenue, and at 11 o'clock two of them had been cut down and the wires destroyed.

Assaults on the Police.

The *Express* says:

On the corner of 42d street and Third Avenue, a police officer in endeavoring to fire in the crowd, shot a horse which was standing there, and killed a woman, who resides somewhere in 42d street, on the Rocks. The crowd on seeing this rushed in, and taking hold of an officer who was near, struck him with paving stones, iron bars, and everything else within their reach. The poor fellow ran across the street pursued by the mob, when a ball was fired at him, striking him in the back of the head.

The man finally got into a brick yard, where a number of females beset him and abused him, until he dropped down exhausted, and could only be rescued by the united efforts of several gentlemen, who took him to St. Luke's Hospital.

The greatest excitement prevailed at this time, and the most fierce of all were the women, who, with crowbars, clubs, shovels, and other implements of destruction, were running about calling on the men to die at home. Some persons here advised the crowds to go round Lexington avenue and look for the police there. But only a few went up, who on the corner of 42d street and Lexington avenue, came across a police officer, whose head was beaten into a jelly, but he got off and escaped.

A comparative quiet ensued for about an hour, during which many procured bars of iron, &c. At about two o'clock crowds began to arrive from the lower wards, and as groups arrived they were loudly cheered by the populace. Some of the fresh arrived men brought heavy fire-arms with them, but nearly every one had a pistol or revolver.

Assault on a Tribune Attache.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Howard, a gentleman connected with the city press for many years, was standing on the corner of 46th street and Third avenue, looking at the scene, when the cry was raised, "Here is a d—d Abolitionist, let's hang him," &c. He was immediately surrounded by a mob, to whom he made known his vocation. A voice here cried out, "He is a *Tribune* man; hang the son of a ——!" Mr. Howard was seized by the hair and taken to an awning post, but, fortunately, something else diverting the attention of the crowd, he had a chance to escape up Third avenue, but only for a short time, for a blow with a paving stone on the back of the head and another one in the face stunned him so that he lost all consciousness, and while in this state he lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and $80 in money.

Four gentlemen here came up, and, taking charge of the wounded man conveyed him to the truck-house of Hook and Ladder company No. 16, followed all the time by the excited crowd, who wanted nothing less than to hang him, but he was finally got in and the doors closed. The crowd in the meantime kept hammering at the doors, but they had to give up, as the doors resisted, and Mr. Howard was finally got away without further trouble.

The Mob on the Increase.

At about 3 o'clock, a procession of about five thousand people came up First avenue, all armed with bars, pistols, etc., threatening vengeance on all persons connected with the draft. They halted in front of the Eighteenth ward station-house, in the 22d street, and sent up yells which were anything but human.

Two of these officers were left lying on the pavement at the corner of 42d street for some time before the crowd would allow them to be removed.

Several of the policemen were so fortunate as to procure disguises, and thus made their escape unnoticed by the crowd. Sergt. Wade was struck in the breast with a stone, but sustained no serious injury.

Sergt. NcCredle has not been heard from.

A Virginian Leads the Mob.

Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, ascended a shanty which stood opposite the burning ruins, where thousands had assembled. Behind this was an open space of untilled ground occupied by dense masses, whom Mr. Andrews proceeded to address:

He wished he had the lungs of a Stentor, and that there was a reporter present to take down his words. He said he had lately addressed them at a meeting at the Cooper Institute, where he told them Mr. Lincoln wanted to tear the hard-working man from his family and send him to the war. He denounced Mr. Lincoln for his Conscription bill, which was in favor of the rich and against the poor man. He called him a Nero and a Caligula for such a measure. Had the country not given to this war plenty of men? Were they more liberal in supplying men and money in the time of their revolutionary fathers, or in the war with England in 1812, than in the present unhappy struggle? Certainly not. He then advised the people to organize to resist the draft, and appoint their leader, and, if necessary, he would be their leader. [Uproarious cheering.]

Private Property Destroyed.

Immediately after this the leaders of the assaulting party proceeded to a large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, followed by an excited crowd, and immediately proceeded to attack this building, which was said to be, by some, the residence of Major General Sanford, and by others, that of Mr. Dowe, a tailor, who belonged to the Provost-Marshal's office; others thought it was Horace Greely's. They smashed in the doors, which were torn from the hinges, smashed every pane of glass, both front and rear, and then commenced to fling out the windows everything upon which they could lay their hands. Pictures, with gilt frames, elegant pier glasses, sofas, chairs, clocks, furniture of every kind, wearing apparel, bed clothes, &c.; a whole library was scattered in showers through the windows, and they wound up by setting fire to the building, and the wild cheers, yells, and hootings of those who surrounded the house.

Immediately after, Capt. Manierre, Provost Marshall of the Eighth District, adjourned the drawing of names in that district; the wheels containing the ballots, and the lists and papers belonging to the officer were conveyed to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house for safe keeping, as an attack on the officers was anticipated. This expectation, no doubt, caused the drawing of the names to be postponed.

Arrival of the Regulars.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, a detachment of regulars was sent from Governor's Island to report to Col. Robert Nugent, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of this city. The troops were under command of Captain Watkins, and numbered about one hundred men. It was currently reported that the great throng which had burned up the Marshal's quarters in Third Avenue had taken possession of the arsenal. The rumor, however, was unfounded.

In some streets through which the regulars passed the spectators seemed to anticipate that they came to enforce the draft. Small groups of women and men, in Wooster and other streets on their line of march, hooted and cursed at them, while some exclaimed: "You can't take our husbands." The movement of the regulars was kept secret by officers and men. The Guide, Dr. White, U. S. A., and Capt. Wilkins, refused to reveal their destination.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock a crowd of about three thousand persons, who were being rapidly reinforced from almost every direction, marched down 5th avenue, and then crossed over East 31st street towards the 7th avenue. They were armed with bars of iron, staves, and other implements. They gave continually vociferous groans for the conscription, and one of them bore a banner, formed of a large pannel of wood, on which was inscribed the words, "no draft."

The colored Orphan Asylum has been burned by the mob.

Allerton's hotel, at Bull's Head, has been burned.

When the mob was passing down Second avenue somebody in the Armory fired on them from a window. They then fired and destroyed the building.

Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some twenty have thus far been killed.

Provost Marshal Kennedy Beaten.

Soon after the commencement of the disturbance in the Ninth District to-day, word was sent by special messinger to the police headquarters, and in a very short time Superintendent Kennedy and several of his officers were at the scene of the disturbance. No sooner was Mr. Kennedy recognized than he was seized, knocked down, and severely beaten. He was only saved from death by the interposition of Mr. John Higgins, a prominent politician, and he was then put in a carriage and sent to the police headquarters.—He is now attended by two physicians.

At 4 35 Allerton's hotel, in 44th street, near Fifth avenue, was set on fire by the mob, and it is stated was completely destroyed. The building is a brick one, with a wooden piazza running round, and a number of framed out-houses attached. The house which was burned and sacked at the corner of 47th street and Lexington avenue, is said to have been inhabited by Capt. Jenkins, of Col. Nugent's Department.

A large mob has just left the lower part of the city for up town.

Attack on the Tribune Office.

A gang of rioters assailed the *Tribune* office early in the evening, broke the windows of the counting room, and did considerable damage to its interior, but they were finally repulsed by streams of scalding water thrown upon them. A heavy force of police is now guarding the *Tribune* and *Times* offices.

It is raining hard, and further demonstrations to-night are unlikely, although they are threatened.

The only additional damage reported to have been done in the up-town district was the total destruction of a block of five-story brick buildings on Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts.

The telegraph wires from 44th to 14th steeets were destroyed by the mob.

The *Tribune* editors have procured a large number of rifles, and the full force of the office is ready to repulse any attack.

All the Post-Office employees are stationed at the Post-Office, fearing an attack on it.—Cannon have been placed in the Post-Office and Custom-House. The fire bells have been ringing since 4 o'clock, and not less than a dozen different fires are reported. A crowd of rioters are at Fifth avenue Hotel, and threaten to demolish it. Crowds of boys have been running through the streets, attacking colored men and women, and also their dwellings. Arms have been sent to the Custom House from Governor's Island.

The Riot of Tuesday.

The riot of Tuesday closely resembled that of the day before, in the matter of killing negroes, burning houses, and killing policemen. It commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning by the destruction of the Armory on 21st street, owned by Mayor Opdyke.—The armed guards of the building killed one of the mob, and the crowd then rushed in, destroying the Armory. Two policemen were killed by leaping from the windows. The rioters then commenced forcing all they met in the streets into their ranks.—About 12 o'clock a crowd gathered at the corner of 47th street and 6th avenue to destroy a residence there, but were fired upon by a company of the 12th U. S. infantry, and after some resistance were put to flight. Two or three of the crowd and the same number of the troops were wounded in this fight.—Four or five parties of the rioters were fired into by the military at different points in the city, and a number killed. In 2d avenue fifteen of the rioters were killed by the military. The house of Mayor Opdyke was attacked, but the police arrived in time to save it from any further destruction than the loss of the glass in the front windows. The residence of Mr. Gibbons (a cousin of Horace Greeley) was completely sacked and gutted of every particle of furniture, and even the wearing apparel of its occupants. The house of Postmaster Wakeman was also sacked.—Even the carpets were taken up and carried off.

Col. H. F. O'Brien, of the 11th N. Y. V., who had command of the troops on Monday, was caught by the mob going into his house (which had been sacked) on Tuesday and beaten dreadfully. The *Herald* says he was hung after being beaten, but the *Tribune* gives the following account of it:

After beating Col. O'Brien until he was completely insensible, they again dragged him into the yard and threw him into a cornar where every now and then they visited him and renewed their attack upon him. Several persons witnessed this outrage from their near windows, and protested against it, when the mob cried out "kill them too, don't let's have any witnesses." The ringleaders notified the neighborhood that they intended burning the block at night, and were going to burn the body of the Colonel.

The greatest excitement existed in the neighborhood, and many people took away their most valuable property. Previous to the return home of Col. O'Brien the mob had ransacked and completely gutted the house. During the afternoon aid arrived, and the injured man was removed to a place of security and where he could receive medical attendance. It is thought he cannot survive.

Speech of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. Seymour made a speech at the City Hall, in which he said:

My Friends; I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[cries of "Yes," "Yes," "That's so"—"We are, and will be again"]—and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I now ask you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality, and no wrong done any one. I wish you to take good care of all property, as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that no harm is done to either persons or property, but retire peacefully. [Cheers.] Some of the crowd here shouted, "Send away those bayonets," referring to a company of soldiers who were drawn up in front of the City Hall; but the Governor declined to interfere with the military, and, bowing to the crowd, retired. Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, formerly of Tennessee, then introduced himself, and asked the crowd to disperse, and await the reply from Washington, which he was certain would come by telegraph this afternoon, and which he knew would be that no draft would take place.—[Cries of "Send these soldiers away, then we'll go."] Upon the suggestion of some person Mr. Perrin told the crowd that the soldiers present were subject to the command of Gov. Seymour, and could not go unless he ordered them away. The speaker then retired, as did also the crowd, after many mutterings against the troops.

Gov. Seymour also issued a proclamation calling on the people to disperse to their homes, and assuring them that he would attend to their having their just rights.

Archbishop Hughes issued the following letter to the Roman Catholics of New York:

"In spite of Mr. Greeley's assault upon the Irish, in the present disturbed condition of the city I will appeal, not only to them, but to all persons who love God and revere the Holy Catholic religion, which they profess to respect, also the laws of man and the peace of society—to retire to their homes with as little delay as possible, and disconnect themselves from the seemingly deliberate intention to disturb the peace and the social rights of the citizens of New York. If they are Catholics, or of such of them as are Catholics, I ask, for God's sake—for the sake of their holy religion—for my own sake, if they have any respect for the Episcopal authority—to dissolve their bad associations with reckless men, who have little regard for either Divine or human laws.

"† JOHN,
"Archbishop of New York."

THE VERY LATEST.

Governor Seymour received information last night that the draft was positively suspended, and that a large number of regiments were continually arriving in this city, and that a sufficient force would be sent to put down the rioters.

Capture of the Gas House Foot of Fourteenth Street.

About half-past 9, p. m., notice was given that the mob had taken possession of the gas house foot of Fourteenth st., East river. A large body of police were sent to the spot to retake it. It was afterward fired and burnt down.

Riot in the Thirteenth Ward.

The store of Mr. Miller in South street was attacked, and the crowd seemed determined to both sack and burn the building. The military and police were promptly on the spot, and immediately fired into the crowd. The leader of the mob was killed, two bullets having pierced his breat. Several persons were killed by this charge.

Riot in Twenty-Ninth Street.

A telegram was received about 11 o'clock reporting that a mob was busy in attempting to burn buildings in Twenty-Ninth street. The police were sent up to the scene and dispersed the mob.

Attack on the Station-House in Thirty-Fifth Street.

The mob attacked the station house in Thirty-Fifth st., and were repulsed seven times. They then sacked and burned the residence of Mr. Sinclair, who is the publisher of the Tribune Association. The military were promptly on the spot and fired into the rioters, killing some and wounding a large number. They then left, and it is reported they will attempt to take the station house.

Webb's Ship Yard Captured.

The mob have taken possession of Mr. Webb's ship yard, and intended to burn up all the vessels there. A large force was sent up there to disperse the mob.

Search for the Body of Col. O'Brien.

A large force was sent in search of Col. O'Brien's body, but returned without finding it after a fruitless search of about four hours.

Rumors are continually arriving at the headquarters respecting the movements of the mob about the city, and the military and police are immediately sent in the directions.

Over two Hundred People Killed and Wounded—the Negroes Principally the Sufferers.

It is stated by the police and other authorities, that during the troubles of yesterday and Monday, over two hundred people must have been among the killed and wounded. One hundred and fifty negroes are known to have been either killed or so badly wounded, that their recovery is doubtful. The other sufferers are either the white people engaged in resisting the draft, or the police and military, many of whom have been killed or wounded. It is utterly imposible to obtain anything like a true list of the casualties during the frightful confusion which at present exists.

At a disturbance in Greenwich street, about 1 o'clock this morning, a man named Martin Brady was shot in the back with a pistol. He died almost instantly. It is said he was a member of No 20 Fire Engine Company.

Scenes in the 1st Ward.

About one o'clock this morning a large body of men arrived in the First ward and commenced sacking and destroying houses in that vicinity and abusing the inmates. At this juncture Alderman Fox arrived upon the spot and addressed the crowd, stating that official notice had been received that the draft had been suspended, advising them to desist from such acts of vandalism and repair to their homes. In this portion of the ward they done as he advised. The crowd then visited the drug store, No 157 Greenwich street, sacked it and then set fire to it. The fire companies were soon on the spot and commenced to work, when the police arrived and fired into the crowd without any provocation, killing one man and wounding others.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, It is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city, and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and

Whereas, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State, and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection;

Now, therefore, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do, in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, "resist or aid or assist in assisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrections," will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New York, July 14, 1863.

Scenes in the Negro Quarters—Great Destruction of Property—One Hundred and Fifty Negroes Killed and Wounded.

The negroes of this city are certainly in a very unfortunate condition—that is, those who are left behind.—Since Monday night large numbers have departed for more congenial residence. Hundreds have gone to Brooklyn, and many more to New Jersey, while all trains and steamboats leading to the interior have been almost overrun with the flying blacks. A perfect reign of terror exists in the quarters of these helpless people, and if the troubles which now agitate our city continue during the week it is believed that not a single negro will remain within the metropolitan limits.

It is sad to see the fear with which the few negroes left go upon the streets in order to procure the bare necessaries of life. One of our reporters, yesterday, while walking through Sullivan street—a great negro quarter—noticed this particularly. Now and then a woman would steal carefully through an alley, and gazing up and down the street before venturing in full view, would run at full speed to the neighboring grocery. Some of the storekeepers said that they preferred to take articles of food to the colored people, as it was positively dangerous to allow them to remain for any length of time without their buildings. This feeling is general everywhere in New York, and the police are utterly powerless to protect the blacks, as the events of Monday and yesterday fully demonstrated. Men, women and children stealthily wend their way to the station houses every night to seek protection, being positively afraid to sleep in their own dwellings. Last night, in one station, twenty-eight colored women and quite as many children sought protection from the fury of the multitude. In many cases they were followed by crowds, and some of them severely beaten.

Latest From Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—We have Vicksburg advices to the 18th inst.

Gen. Grant had finished paroling the rebel prisoners.—They number thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven.

The general officers captured include Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Forney, Smith, Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughan.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg General Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river with a large army.

On the following day he met Gen. Johnston, drawn up in line of battle.

A sangusnary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. Johnston's defeat and the capture of two thousand prisoners.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is reported to be in possession of Jackson.

The Attack on Charleston—Nearly all of Morris' Island Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—The gunboat Union, Captain Conroy, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New York, reports all of Morris' Island captured except Fort Wagner.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between seven and eight hundred.

The attack commenced last Friday morning.

The Union left Monday afternoon, at which time the seige of Fort Wagner was progressing with every prospect of a speedy capture.

Five monitors were engaged.

Movements of Rosecrans' Army.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The main body of Gen. Bragg's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The presumption is that the bulk of Bragg's army has been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

Rosecrans captured four thousand prisoners during the late forward movement.

Our army are in high spirits and in splendid condition.

Occupation of Fort Powhatan.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Fort Powhatan on James river, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

Invasion of Indiana and Ohio—Movements of Morgan—Destruction of Property on their March.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Morgan's rebel forces crossed the Big Miami, at Venice, last night, and burned the bridge behind them.

They passed through Burlington and Springdale, and crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Glendale this morning moving towards Camp Denison.

It is not known how much damage the rebels have done at Glendale or to the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton.

Morgan's men are reported to be much jaded with their rapid march, and will have to rest soon.

Six of Morgan's men were captured at Milford, Clermont county, on Sunday night, and four more at New Boston.

CINCINNATI, July 14—9 A. M.—Morgan's forces reached Miamiville, on the Little Miami road, this morning, tore up the track, and fired into the accommodation train coming west. The train put quickly back to Lyveland.

Escape of the Rebel Army across the Potomac.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14—3 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry fifteen hundred strong, two guns, two caisons, two battle-flags and a large number of small arms.

The enemy are all across the Potomac.

G. G. MEADE.

Falling Waters and Williamsport occupied by our Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 13, 1863.—Lee's army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and re-crossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters and flat-boats at the Williamsport ferry.

A portion of General Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport at seven o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder, trains, &c.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the entrenchments vacated.

The Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—This has been a gloomy day in Washington, the joyous anticipations of bagging the whole of Lee's army were this afternoon dissipated by the official information that the rebel army had escaped, and succeeded in crossing the Potomac without another battle, and leaving in our hands only about fifteen hundred prisoners, and two pieces of artillery.

The disappointment was aggravated by the intelligence coming every hour of the increasing virulence of the people in New York, and the spreading of the mischievous spirit among the towns of New England. Nothing else has been thought or talked of here to-day.

Much chagrin is expressed in official circles at General Meade's having permitted the enemy to escape without another fight.

The trouble in New York is regarded here as the result of deep laid plans of disloyalists and rebel refugees who have made resistance to the draft only a pretext for an effort to cause embarrassment to the government.

Gen. Hooker had a long *tete a tete* with the Secretary of the Treasury this morning.

It is stated that Gen. McDowell is to be ordered to duty in New York city.

The Fall of Port Hudson.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—A rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 5th inst., and that we took eighteen thousand prisoners.

Riot in Hartford.

SPRINGFIELD, July 14.—A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent there to protect the Armory and Arsenal.

There is considerable excitement in this city.

Disturbance in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—There was some disturbance here last night, and a slight recurrence this morning, but nothing serious.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

Upheaving in the North.

We have waited long and anxiously and prayed devoutly and fervently for the light of this day, and our joy is great! Blood flows in the streets of New York and some of the frenzied leaders of this accursed war have been hung in the highways of that great metropolis. Conscription was resisted, the mob had run through two or three days and yet had not expended itself. Soldiers and citizens were killed, the telegraph tells us. We are glad of it, and only rejoice that they were not all killed. Much rather they should kill each other than kill us. Reckon Lincoln begins to feel that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," &c. The old villain and his Satanic associate, Seward, may look out, for the mob may be heard at Washington before the dog-days pass.

At Hartford, too, there had been a mob, and the drafting resisted. Bully for mobs.

Now we begin to see daylight ahead. Just let this thing become common in the North and the usurpers at Washington must yield to the pressure, let the South go and consent to a peace. Let us fill up our ranks with all possible dispatch and press them, so that their confusion and demoralization may be increased. Can't we throw a column into Ohio and start the mob ball in Cincinnati? Let Mobile, Charleston, and even Richmond go; what of it, so we may build our camp fires in Philadelphia and Cincinnati! The invasion of Pennsylvania was the best thing we have done, and the most glorious victory of the war, because it brought on the mob in New York. How we love mobs—in New York!

Let our authorities and people stand firm, and press the Yankees wherever and whenever they can, and peace may yet come—satisfactory, honorable peace—within the present year.

To Correspondents.

P. M., LOUISBURG.—The fault for your failure to receive your whole number of papers was with this office, but we have changed mailers and hope it will not occur again. The failure of the package to reach you until the second day was with the postal department, somewhere.

P. M., OXFORD.—The letter containing four dollars for Sol. Cottrell has never been received at this office. Should it come the paper will be sent.

J. H. FOY.—Your letter received but will not be published. You and McAden must settle your own difficulties. If the statement in the *Progress* was incorrect you should have complained while here, in person. We had the concurrent testimony of more than twenty persons to the fact that your retreat was a hasty one. We imputed no cowardice to you. We do not send the paper to any one until the subscription money is received.

HANING.—We are opposed to hanging, if not from principle, because it is an unpleasant operation. We deprecate mob violence, here, much as we glory in it among the Yankees, but mark our prediction: We know the people of North Carolina and their feelings and temper, and we tell certain lawless demagogues that if any mob violence should take place in North Carolina, as the result of their suggestions or recommendations, that they, instead of those whose property they would have demolished or burned up by the military, will dangle at the end of the rope. They are preparing the noose for others, but if used at all it will be on their own necks. Mark it!

About one hundred and forty prisoners, captured in Mississippi, passed through this city on their way to Richmond yesterday.